FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

AUGUST 7, 1915

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PERIODICAL DIVISION

A group of suffragists at Johnson City, Tennessee, who last week joined the Congressional Union in a body.

To members of this group Hon. Sam R. Wells, U. S. Representative, First District, Tennessee, promised energetic support of the national suffrage amendment.

Vol. III AUGUST 7, 1915 No. 32

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

1420 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Notes of the Week

Suffrage Amendment Before the Alabama Legislature

THE *Birmingham Age Herald* of August 1 says:

"No matter what disposition may be made of the equal suffrage amendment, members of the House are anxious that the question be brought to a vote, and without much further delay. Hence, it would not be surprising if an attempt is made next week to secure some action on the resolution.

"On July 30 the Senate postponed further action until the fortieth legislative day, which may mean that a decisive vote may not be obtained before next year, should there be another split session; and the House deferred action without setting any time for the real consideration of the resolution.

"However, certain members of the House are anxious to have the matter disposed of at the earliest possible time, and the supporters of the amendment may endeavor to bring it up next week."

Street Meetings in Alabama

HUNDREDS of people blocked the streets of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, on the night of July 28 to hear the speeches at the city's first open air suffrage meeting.

Also on Saturday night two street meetings were held in Birmingham. They were all well attended, and closest attention given to the speakers.

London Women as Fire Fighters

WE HAVE had various stories of the ways in which the women of England have taken the places in a great many walks of life vacated by the men who have gone to the front. Women have been appointed as patrols along the coast of Scotland; they are taking the place of letter carriers and of conductors on street railways in England. And now we hear of them for the first time as members of a fire-brigade in London. In a draper's shop the girls have taken the places of the men who composed the fire-brigade of the establishment. During the drills, which are taking place daily, they answer the call as quickly as did the male members and they are as capable of handling the hose and nozzle in a stubborn blaze as any male firefighter.

Some Conditions in Man-Suffrage Georgia

AFTER reading with horror some time ago of the attack on Leo Frank in the Georgia penitentiary, the question which occurred to most of us was, "How could conditions in a state penitentiary exist which made such an attack possible?"

Governor Harris's subsequent visit to the prison was a shocking revelation of unsanitary, crowded sleeping rooms; it also brought to light the fact that there is practically no prison inspection in Georgia; that during the year 1915 the prisons of the state had been deprived of about $1,000,000 which had been diverted into other channels, leaving them inadequately provided for.

In this connection it may be interesting to recall the vote of the Georgia representatives on the questions of woman suffrage and child labor in the sixty-third Congress. The vote on the suffrage amendment was eleven Congressmen against, one not voting; on the child labor bill it was one for, nine against, and one not voting.

The last item in the record is that a state law enfranchising the women of Georgia was defeated during the week of July 17.

Suffrage Amendment to be No. 1

BECAUSE of the farsightedness of the officials of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, the equal suffrage amendment stands at the head of the list of amendments to be submitted to the voters of that state next November. No voter will have to search to find it to record his "yes" and no voter will have the excuse for not voting on it that "he could not find it."

New Suffragist Play to be Staged

MRS. RAYMOND BROWN, of Bellport, L. I., is directing rehearsals of a new suffrage drama, which will soon be staged in a Broadway theatre. The drama is called "Back of the Ballot," and deals with the task of getting a burglar to line up for the cause. George Middleton, the playwright husband of Fola La Follette, wrote the piece.

Iceland Women Win Rights to Ballot

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT has received a cable message from Beiet Asmundsson, leader of the suffragists in Iceland, which says:

"King sanctioned constitution bill, July 19; woman suffrage granted."

This is the bill that has been waiting for the signature of the King of Denmark since 1914. It grants full suffrage to Iceland's women and was passed by the Parliament of Iceland last year. Icelandic women over 25 years of age won the Parliamentary suffrage in 1911.

New Jersey Society Aids Mothers in the War Zone

AN ASSOCIATION to be known as the Maternity Relief Association of New Jersey has been organized under the auspices of the New Jersey Historical Society for the purpose of aiding destitute mothers of the European war zone. Clothing, medical supplies and other articles needed will be supplied.

Women and Medical Social Science

THE new demand for women in the civic life of the nation was emphasized by Dr. Richard Cabot in a stirring address made recently to the graduates of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Dr. Cabot declared that women had equalled men, both in scientific research and general practice. He pointed out the great need of women physicians to conduct the prenatal clinics to help the young mother and to teach her hygienic care of the baby; and declared that in schools and factories women were especially needed to watch over the physical development of women, and discover and relieve their defects. This idea of a medical social service in which men and women, but especially women, are to become the guardians of the public health, meets with instant acceptance from those who have watched the close cooperation between the doctors and the social workers.

The "Freedom" Cards in Massachusetts

THE suffragists of Massachusetts are using a new means of furthering their campaign in that state. They have little yellow cards—true suffrage yellow—which they distribute far and wide over the state. On one side of the cards is written:

"When the men fought for their freedom the women helped:—

"When men fought for the Union and the freedom of the negroes, the women helped:—

"When the men fought for the freedom of Cuba, the women helped:—

"Now the women are asking for their freedom—What are the men going to do?

"Vote for woman suffrage amendment Nov. 2."

On the reverse is repeated "WHAT are you going to do?"

Daughter of D. A. Thomas Handles His Affairs While He Buys Ammunition

LADY MACKWORTH is proving a capable business woman as manager of the vast coal properties of her father, D. A. Thomas. While Mr. Thomas is in the United States superintending the supplying of arms and ammunition to the allies, he has put control into the hands of his daughter, who faced, in the big strike recently declared, a situation that would cause many men to give up.

She visits her office daily and confessed to an interviewer that she enjoys the work.

"While I have no delusions as to my ability," she said, "I am genuinely fascinated with the business. It is more interesting to work than to play."

Lady Mackworth has been an active worker for her father for several years. Before that she led the life usual with women of leisure, wealth and station.

She is a "militant suffragette" and has been in jail for her activity for the cause, despite the fact that her father is probable the most prominent coal magnate in the world. She is the wife of Sir Humphrey Mackworth, of the Royal Monmouthshire Engineers, who is at the front.

Lady Mackworth had a marvelous escape from the sinking *Lusitania*.

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Newport Thé Dansant A Great Success

AT THE brilliant and delightful Thé Dansant which was given at Marble House, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's beautiful Newport home, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Leonard Thomas, nearly $3,000 was raised to forward the national work of the Congressional Union.

Saturday, July 31, dawned clear and pleasant for the Thé Dansant, after a week of stormy weather. The grounds of Marble House were very beautiful. On the hugh iron gates at the entrance, two great Congressional Union flags were crossed. In the ball room Mrs. Belmont received the guests as they came in; they then passed on to the terrace, and to the lawn below it sloping down to the sea.

The booths on the grounds were extremely attractive and did a fine business. A Ford automobile, a brand new model, sat temptingly on the lawn below the terrace inviting bidders. The automobile was given the Union for disposal at the Thé Dansant by Mr. John R. McLean, of Washington, D. C., who is connected with the Washington *Post* and the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. Mr. McLean gave $500.00 to cover the cost of the automobile, so that everything taken in for it might be clear profit for the Congressional Union. On Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Marsden Perry, seated under a large umbrella festooned with purple, white and gold, took charge of the selling of the Ford car tickets.

The literature and SUFFRAGIST booth was surrounded all the time; a large supply of SUFFRAGISTS was soon sold out, and much literature was disposed of. Everyone at the Thé Dansant wore a "Votes for Women" pin or button, for which they paid from fifty cents to two dollars. The Misses Finlay, Mrs. Thomas Cotnam and Mrs. O. F. Ellington, of Arkansas, Miss Anne Deterling and Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore helped with the selling of the literature.

Directly in back of the literature booth was the lemonade well; this was in the form of an old well, from which floated yellow suffrage balloons. The lemonade was given by Mrs. George Huhn and the well was busily presided over by the Misses Ridlon.

Then came the most beautiful booth of all, an exquisitely colorful bower of flowers. Over this booth presided Mrs. Charles May Oelrichs, assisted by Miss Doris Ryer, Miss Evelyn Loew, Miss Barbara Loew, Miss Emily Pierson, Miss Susanne Pierson, Miss Lucille Carter, Miss Elizabeth Sands, Miss Anita Grosvenor, Miss Ethel Huhn, and Miss Sylvia S. Hillhouse. The young girls went about among the guests all the afternoon with beautiful baskets of flowers to sell to the highest bidder.

Further down the lawn Mrs. Belmont's Chinese tea house, which is one of the most perfect little pieces of architecture in America and is placed at the edge of the cliff overlooking the sea, was opened to the visitors. On the other side of the lawn, ice cream and cake were served. Here Mrs. John J. Mason was in charge; Mrs. Charles de Loosey Oelrichs was at the head of the tea table.

The dancing by the children on the great marble terrace outdoors was very lovely; and it was most difficult for the committee of judges on dancing, consisting of Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. Hamilton Cary, and Mr. Lawrence Durant, to award the prizes. Finally little Miss Betty Pierson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Pierson, Jr.; and Miss Katheleen Vanderbilt, daughter of Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, carried off the cups. The dancing for the grown-ups lasted over two hours, with intermissions when spectators were reminded that there were interesting attractions on the lawn. Prizes for the best dancing were awarded to Miss Katherine G. Knight, daughter of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, and Lieutenant J. J. London; and to Miss Roberta Willard, daughter of Colonel Joseph Willard, and Lieutenant Edwin S. Brandt. There was much amusement over the consolation prize, which was finally given to Mr. Henry E. Oelrichs. Mr. Lawrence Durant and Miss Betty Merritt gave a most beautiful exhibition dance, generously donating their services for suffrage.

Among those present from the summer colony at Newport were Mrs. Leonard Thomas, a most beautiful and charming Chairman; Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Hamilton Cary, Mrs. John J. Mason, Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, Mrs. M. Van Beuren, Mrs. James Kidder, Miss Doris Ryer, Miss Maria de Barrill, Mrs. Charles May Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles de Loosey Oelrichs, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. G. C. Barrows, Mrs. Henry Perfy, Mrs. Beverly Bogert, Mrs. George Huhn, Miss Ethel Huhn, Mrs. Isaac Clothier of Jamestown and her daughter Mrs. S. E. Hull, vice-president of Pennsylvania Suffrage Association; Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, President of the Newport County Suffrage League and daughter of Julia Ward Howe; Mrs. James Wentz, a leading suffragist of Rhode Island; Mrs. A. B. Berry, a member of the board of the Newport County League.—Mrs. Thomas T. Cotnam, President of the Political Equality League of Arkansas, and Mrs. O. F. Ellington, President of the Arkansas State Suffrage Association, were not only present at the Thé Dansant but spent the morning at headquarters assisting in the arrangements.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont and her grand-daughter, Miss Kathleen Vanderbilt, who won one of the dancing prizes at the Suffrage Thé Dansant.

Young America For Suffrage

THAT the interest in suffrage is not confined to the older people was shown yesterday, when Marsden Perry, Jr., the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Marsden Perry, said: "Miss Whittemore, I want to join the Congressional Union. I think it is splendid and I want to be a member." It was explained to him that he would be most gladly welcomed as a member of the Men's League in Washington. He promptly enrolled, and then asked where the pin was. He bought a pin with "Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage" on it, put it on in the most conspicuous spot, and started off to "get a lot more members."

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The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

Into Congress, January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the U. S. Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204 failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Congressman Doremus Speaks

CONGRESSMAN DOREMUS, of Michigan, said to the Michigan advocates of the federal suffrage amendment, "Your plan contemplates taking away from the people the right to decide the question. You are not satisfied with the program of letting each state decide for itself.

"According to your plan, a state like Wyoming with a population less than that of Wayne County would have as much influence on the adoption of the amendment as the state of New York."

One great value of the deputations which the Congressional Union is sending to Congressmen seems to lie in the discovery of their abysmal lack of knowledge of the subject.

It is no criticism of Congressmen to say that they are singularly ignorant of the proposal we are putting before them. Very wise men are often ignorant of important matters when they have devoted their time and attention to quite other matters. Congressmen are not well informed on the national suffrage amendment because they have given it practically no consideration.

"Your plan" Congressman Doremus calls a proposal to amend the Constitution of the United States. But the plan of amending the United States Constitution does not belong to us. It was drafted by the Fathers of our country and was agreed to by every state when it entered our federation.

Amending the Constitution of the United States does not take away from the people the right to decide a question. The question is acted upon by legislative bodies to which the people have delegated their powers. Congress has a right to act for the people of the United States and the State legislatures have a right to act for the people of their respective states.

"You are not satisfied with the program of letting each state decide for itself," said Congressman Doremus. Why should we be satisfied with this program when the amendment of the United States Constitution provides a shorter road to success?

"According to your plan," continued Mr. Doremus, "states like Wyoming with a population less than that of Wayne County would have as much influence on the adoption of the amendment as the State of New York."

This is an extraordinary statement. Before the federal suffrage amendment can be adopted, it must receive a two-thirds' majority vote in the United States House of Representatives, and a two-thirds' majority of the Senate; and it must be ratified by a majority vote in three-fourths of the state legislatures. While in the vote of the Senate and in the vote of the state legislatures, Wyoming would have as much influence as the state of New York, it woud not have the same influence as New York on the vote in the House of Representatives. Representation in the House is based on population, as Congressman Doremus well knows; and if the thickly populated States were opposed to woman suffrage it would be impossible for the suffrage amendment to pass the House and come before the states for their ratification at all.

There is no argument against the federal suffrage amendment which is not an argument against the Constitution of the United States. If Mr. Doremus does not approve of the Constitution of the United States, he can urge necessary amendments to it; but as long as it stands in its present shape, the proposal to amend the Constitution of the United States to enfranchise the women of the nation is a thoroughly justifiable course of procedure against which there is no argument except the ordinary and discredited objections to the principle of woman suffrage itself.

Senator Phelan on Suffrage

SENATOR PHELAN is another distinguished statesman who has evidently devoted his time to other subjects than woman suffrage; but Senator Phelan is sufficiently gracious to say that he may later see light where he now sees darkness. At the present time he suggested to the deputation of distinguished women who recently waited upon him at San Francisco, that the women who supported a federal suffrage amendment were "invading other states."

But the supporters of the federal suffrage amendment do not differ in this respect from the advocates of any other proposal that will come before Senator Phelan in Congress.

Every measure which the Senator will be asked to support will affect the nation as a whole, and will certainly not be passed by a unanimous vote. To the extent that such measures are opposed by the representatives of any state, they will, if passed, be forced upon that state by other sections of the community.

This is exactly as true as that every measure which is now a law has been forced upon some citizens by other citizens temporarily in the majority.

We cannot govern by unanimous consent, either in enacting a law or adopting a constitutional amendment. John C. Calhoun, the most celebrated defender of states' rights, declared that the power to amend the constitution by vote of three-fourths of the states did not in any way violate states' rights. He said (Feb. 26, 1833), "The plain state of the fact as regards our government is that these states have agreed by compact to exercise their sovereign powers jointly. . . . In this compact they have stipulated, among other things, that it may be amended by three-fourths of the states. . . . a modification no more inconsistent with their sovereignty than any other contained in that compact. In fact, the provision to which I allude furnishes strong evidence that the sovereignty is, as I contend, in the states severally; as the amendments are affected, not by any *one* three-fourths, but by *any* three-fourths of the states, indicating that the sovereignty is in each of the states."

If Calhoun was satisfied that a federal amendment does not infringe upon states' rights, why should Senator Phelan take alarm?

First Deputation of Women Voters to U. S. Senator

FOR the first time in the political history of California four hundred women voters representing all parties formed this week a great deputation for the purpose of asking their representative, Senator James D. Phelan, to support the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the next Congress. They wished to demonstrate that the women of the West so earnestly feel the benefits of suffrage that they are now standing solidly behind the unenfranchised women of the thirty-seven eastern states in the demand for the passage of the national suffrage amendment which will refer this amendment to those thirty-seven states for ratification.

This great deputation of voting women marked a turning point in the fight being made for the suffrage amendment in California. It placed that struggle plainly before the eyes of not only Senator Phelan, but of the casual man on the street and of hundreds of women who before had had no realization of what the solidarity of women meant.

It was the great procession of marching women preceding the deputation that accomplished this. The women of California during their battle for suffrage four years ago had refused to march for their own cause for fear of hurting it in the eyes of the voters they were appealing to, for fear of hurting their own dignity. Now, fired by the appeal on behalf of other women, carrying purple, white and gold suffrage flags that made the living line glitter with color, marshalled by mounted police, they buried this little pride and marched for the sake of other women. In the procession more than three blocks long were the most distinguished women of Northern California as well as women from eastern states who joined the deputation.

A "deputation luncheon," at which one hundred and fifty women were present, preceded the meeting with Senator Phelan. It was held at the banquet room of Hale's Pompeian Court, which had been decorated for the occasion in the purple, white and gold banners of the Union, combined with masses of flowers in the same colors. The speakers' table, arranged in the form of a horseshoe, carried a great white and gold centerpiece of coreopsis and daisies. Special place cards ornamented by Art Young's political cartoons, and lettered in purple, white, and gold, were made for the luncheon by Mrs. Lydia Gibson Mestre, of New York.

The distinguished guests at the speakers' table were Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, chairman of the Congressional Union in California, who organized the deputation; Mrs. Lovell White, founder and leader of the California Club, who acted as toastmistress; Mrs. Sara Bard Field; Mrs. Margaret Johannsen, wife of Anton Johannsen, the well-known labor leader; Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille; Mrs. May Wright Sewall; Miss Doris Stevens; Mrs. Henry Sahlein, secretary of the Congressional Union in California; Mrs. Lydia Gibson Mestre, the New York artist; Miss Iris Calderhead, of Kansas; Miss Frances Jolliffe; Mrs. J. J. Pershing, wife of General Pershing and daughter of Senator Warren, of Montana; Miss Fannie McLean, of Berkeley; Mrs. Adelaide Johnson, of New York, the sculptor whose bust of Susan B. Anthony is well known; Mrs. Margaret Church, of New York; Mrs. Edward Glaser; Miss Bessie Beatty; Mrs. Jane Beatty, of Los Angeles; Mrs. Dane Coolidge, of Berkeley; Mrs. Sarah Walrath Lyons, of New York, lecturer for the National Social Service Institute; Mrs. F. W. Thompson; Mrs. William Hume, of Berkeley; Mrs. Eleanor Carlisle, of Berkeley; Miss Genevieve Cooke; Mrs. Genevieve Allen; and Mrs. Marshall Darrach.

Ten speakers were scheduled to make brief addresses, but these speeches were cut to five by Mrs. Lovell White, that the line of march might form on schedule time. Mrs. White proved a gracious and appealing toastmistress. She spoke understandingly of the changed attitude of the old California leaders in regard to the suffrage question and welcomed the new spirit of altruism that was growing in the West.

Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, one of the leading workers for California suffrage, and a member of the San Francisco Center of the California Civic League, made a noble appeal for this new spirit. "Looking about this world of men," said Mrs. Mackrille, "we see one great virtue in men, their loyalty to each other, a loyalty that has been fostered by their common life, their lodges, their business, their organizations, which grew up simply because they saw they could accomplish only by standing together.

"Women have not yet quite learned this great lesson of solidarity. For generations they were isolated in their homes, revolving about a restricted circle. But in the last three generations a change has gradually come about through women's being forced out of their homes into the daily battle. Like men they are beginning to grasp the benefits of solidarity among women. Especially in the West we are now asked to prove that this alert new country has learned the lesson. The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage is indeed based on the assumption that women have learned this great lesson of loyalty to each other.

"Out West we have at least learned that the vote means power. Eastern women are still struggling for this power. They have struggled for sixty-seven years, and are still telling the old suffrage truisms that we in the West have grown so tired of because they are so obvious. Those sixty-seven years of struggle in the East have brought very small results.

"In the last few years another lesson business men have pushed to our notice is the lesson of efficiency, the saving of false motions. To me it is as silly to waste motions in the body politic as to waste them in the kitchen. This waste of time and money that is spent in state-by-state suffrage campaigns must be stopped. We are asking women to join an organization that is not new, that is not militant, that is simply the development of the movement started by Susan B. Anthony so long ago, with the difference that now the voting women of the nation are strong enough to demand the enfranchisement of all women. We are not part of a democratic government until that government represents all her citizens.

"I want the women of the West to think for themselves on this matter. Remember what Speaker Champ Clark said to us not two weeks ago,—that suffrage had been 'a vital issue since the date of the Declaration of Independence.' Keep your head in the clouds if you like, but your feet on the ground. I have no animus against politicians. I believe in them, for we must work out all our dreams through them. But however fine, however statesmanlike the politician he cannot get anywhere unless he is also a practical politician—and counts votes. This is the thought I want you to take away with you: 4,000,000 women who vote can bring any politician to time."

The next speaker, Mrs. J. J. Pershing, of Wyoming, said, "I want to actively cooperate with the Congressional Union because I feel deeply that I can do no better thing for my children than to do my share toward making it possible for them to grow up in a country that is truly free."

Miss Doris Stevens told of the attitude of Eastern politicians toward suffrage, and of the wall of opposition encountered by eastern women until they realized that the women of the West held the power that could enfranchise the East. She pointed out that an ideal promoted in one state by the citizens of that state should not be shut within state boundaries, but promoted throughout the nation and throughout the world. Miss Stevens asked the western women to contribute to the Treasury of the Union, and within five minutes $367.50 were pledged by those present, for the purpose of carrying on the work for the federal amendment. Among the contributors were Mrs. Irving M. Scott, Mrs. Lovell White, Mr. J. H. Braley, of Los Angeles, Mrs. A. G. Boggs, Mrs. L. H. Montgomery, Miss Ethel Weiller, Mrs. Emma P. Gray, Mrs. Adelaide Johnson, Mrs. J. J. Pershing and Mrs. Marshall Darrach.

OVER four hundred women wearing regalia and carrying flags, marched in procession to Senator Phelan's office, marshaled by Miss Ruth White, of Berkeley; Mrs. Lydia Gibson Mestre, of New York; Mrs. M. B. Stone, of Piedmont; Mrs. J. D. Hampton, of New York; Mrs. W. R. Briggs, of San Francisco; Miss Sara Ames, of San Francisco; Miss Berta Crone, of San Francisco, and Miss Iris Calderhead, of Kansas. These young women carried the great Susan B. Anthony amendment banner and large purple, white and gold flags.

Senator Phelan received his army of guests in one of the large assembly halls of the Phelan Building, his offices being too small for but a part of the women present. Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney introduced the spokesmen for the women of California. Mrs. Sara Bard Field made a thrilling plea for the conservation of the womanhood of the nation.

"When the mineral deposits of the land were being wantonly abused," said Mrs. Field, "there were not lacking men to say to prodigal monopolies, 'Stand back!'—and the riches of the mineral kingdom were saved for the nation.

"When the forests were threatened, Pinchot became the knight-errant of the trees, and the forests were preserved for men.

"In this later day, the government has awakened to the waste of precious childhood in mills and factories, and has begun the business of conserving, through child labor laws, human kind—little bodies and great souls. This is the evolution of conservation.

"Mr. Phelan, it is in harmony with the well recognized conservation movement of our time, that the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage has transferred the suffrage fight from the state to the national battleground. It would not be possible for me to tell you fully in this brief moment the enormous outlay of money, time, energy—physical, mental and spiritual—the expenditure of womanhood generally—which the state campaigns have entailed.

"Looking at the money outlay (and money talks loudly with practical men), are you aware that the women are putting $400,000 into the present New York State campaign? New York's expenditure is what all the states in the East, in proportion to their size, are pouring into their individual camp. igns. Looking for a moment at the states of the West, Nevada, which has only 80,000 inhabitants, but 30,000 of whom are voters, spent $12,000 in last year's campaigns. A like amount was spent on the vic-

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torious Oregon campaign which I assisted in conducting, and this campaign was one out of seven which had been waged in that state since 1872.

"And the money loss is not the greatest loss. Women of large intellectual capacity, Mr. Phelan, have given all their lives in these repeated state campaigns. They have grown old and gray asking men for a right which is now conceded by all to be an axiomatic principle of justice. In many instances these women have gone to their grave without knowing the triumph of success.

"And talent, Sir, has been wasted in this cause. You are a man of letters, Mr. Phelan. There are many women in our movement who have crushed their talents, denying them expression because of the call to work for woman's enfranchisement. The world is poorer today because of that creative loss.

"It is to conserve for our nation this outlay of money, and of ability, of great and lesser women, to the end that they may be used in the task of social reconstruction, that we ask your support of the federal amendment for suffrage."

Miss Fannie McLean, teacher in the Berkeley, Cal., high school, a constituent of Senator Phelan, appealed to him as a Californian who had had a prominent part in the winning of suffrage for California.

Mr. J. H. Braley, of Los Angeles, Cal., who has gained fame as a worker for suffrage, and who is a personal friend of Senator Phelan, made the final appeal of the afternoon. Mr. Braley has organized a men's league in Southern California pledged to aid in state and national suffrage fights. "You know the interest I have always had in suffrage, not only in this state or this nation, but in all nations, for the whole world. One hundred men of Southern California stand pledged to aid this cause to the best of our ability. I am in favor of any and all means to bring about woman suffrage—the quickest and cheapest that can be devised. I will be delighted if you in the Senatorial chamber will stand for the suffrage amendment in any way that would help on that cause. A friend of mine said to me recently—a distinguished friend of yours, also—that he did not regard suffrage as a national issue. How escape from regarding it as such, I asked, as long as the word *male* stands in the Constitution of the United States? I feel this matter strongly. That is why I have taken your time to present a matter that these ladies present so much more logically."

Senator Phelan, who had from his entry seemed somewhat disconcerted not only by the number of his visitors, but by the number of his personal friends among them, said: "I am glad to have this opportunity of meeting the members of the Congressional Union. But I still feel that all women are not united in the method that should be pursued in the enfranchisement of the women of other states. I am reminded of an oration of Wendell Phillips on suffrage; nothing better has been said since his day. This, you know, is an age of speed. You ladies, like everyone, want to accomplish things quickly. I do not want to disappoint you; but neither do I wish to unduly encourage you. Any views I have are always amenable to reason, and when I have had time to properly consider this matter I may see light where now there is darkness.

"I will also take this opportunity to express myself very definitely. During my late campaign, in Los Angeles at the City Club, an organization of women which had asked me to speak, two members of the Congressional Union who had campaigned against me were present. They had campaigned against Democratic candidates because the President had not given a favorable answer to a deputation of their members. I consider such tactics a mistake. I consider their attempt to defeat Columbat a mistake. It is as Mr. Bryan said to me the other day: 'Suffragists want their baby considered before any other baby.'

"It is simply to my mind a question whether we as a nation shall invade the states and tell them what to do. After all the point at issue is not suffrage at all. Your going out as crusaders for other states is not logical. To show, as the women of California have shown, great capacity in handling political affairs, is, after all the best argument for suffrage. Not satisfied, however, you have become crusaders for other states; you are appealing to Congress. I doubt whether you are right. After all suffrage is not a right, it is a privilege. . . ."

Senator Phelan was at this point interrupted by a storm of protest. When calm was restored he proceeded. "I find it a privilege because it is so regarded in law." From all over the great room murmurs of "Who made the law?" and "Man-made law" could be heard. Nettled by the protests, the Senator added: "It is too refined a distinction to discuss at such a gathering. Only legal minds could appreciate it. I will also reserve the privilege of discussing this whole question in the high tribunals to which you have elected me. I can assure you a full and free and fair discussion there."

Senator Phelan, at the close of the meeting, stepped forward to speak to his old friend Mrs. Irving M. Scott, one of the new supporters of the Congressional Union. Mrs. Scott personally asked the Senator to support the suffrage amendment, as did Mrs. Lovell White, another Californian of state-wide reputation and accomplishment, long a personal friend of Senator Phelan's. While felicitations were being exchanged in the front of the hall, an indignation meeting was held in the back. One woman's voice carried over the hum of protest: "Why, I *voted* for him—and here he comes to tell us that suffrage is not a right, but a privilege!"

Congressman Doremus Meets Michigan Suffragists

WHEN a delegation of fifty suffragists wearing the purple, white and gold colors of the Congressional Union, called on Congressman Doremus last week in his suite in the Ford Building, the Michigan campaign in the country-wide war for a suffrage amendment to the national constitution was opened.

The guests in the lobby of the Statler Hotel who saw the delegation rally, and march out to the flag-covered automobiles, might have thought the event merely a picturesque suffrage demonstration; but it was a part of the biggest battle the women of America have ever begun for the ballot.

Mr. Doremus is one of the very first Congressmen in the country, and actually the first in Michigan, to receive a suffrage delegation. In about two weeks a delegation from the second district will visit Congressman Beakes; and the other eleven Congressmen of this state, and the two Senators, will be visited. Long before Congress meets next December, every member of the Senate and House will be seen and will be presented with suffrage literature and arguments.

The suffragists met on Monday afternoon, July 26, and held a preliminary mass meeting at the Hotel Statler.

Speaking at the mass meeting, which took place in one of the ballrooms of the Statler, Mrs. Eugene R. Shippen said: "We do not intend to try to commit Mr. Doremus to a fixed position on suffrage. We wish instead at the present time to make known our position and the position of the women of this country."

Mrs. Shippen then called on Mrs. Jennie Law Hardy, a suffragist from Australia, who stirred the company to enthusiasm.

"I have just come from New Jersey, where I made seventy-eight speeches," said Mrs. Hardy.

"Although the New Jersey women have a very good chance of winning this year, they say it is the last time they will attempt to make a state campaign and undergo all the strain and worry of it. Time and time again they declare that hereafter they will give their whole strength to the national amendment.

"In Australia we do all our work through Parliament. America is the only country where suffragists must go to the people. The only way we can get the help of the four million voting women in the suffrage states is by a national movement. I worked many years for suffrage in Australia, but not one-tenth as hard as I worked in New Jersey alone."

The meeting adjourned and the women trouped out to their motor cars in Bagley street and so whirled away to the Ford Building. Some of them, who preferred to walk, rallied on the Congress street side of the Ford Building and so marched around a little before five o'clock into Griswold street.

The Congressman was waiting for the delegation in his library. There was a gentle knock on the door, the secretary opened it and the delegation flowed into the room. Mr. Doremus bowed pleasantly to the leaders of the party, and invited them into a large room on the south. The room was filled by the brightly-gowned, gay-hatted women in their brilliant regalia of purple, white and gold.

Briefly and pointedly the different speakers put their case to Mr. Doremus. Mrs. Shippen introduced Mrs. Alvord, President of the Detroit Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Alvord said that the five thousand Detroit club women in their fifty-eight clubs, the 21,500 Michigan club women in their 260 clubs, and the 2,000,000 American club women in their 9,000 clubs agreed in support of woman suffrage.

"The clubs," said Mrs. Alvord, "were organized for culture, but the women know the foundation of all right living is in the home, and they want the ballot so as to take care of the true culture of the nation in the promotion of better things."

Mrs. Alfred O. Dunk, of the Housewives' League, representing 2,500 members, made a pointed speech.

"We go before councils and legislatures and are courteously treated when we ask for good laws," said Mrs. Dunk, "but nothing is done for us. If we had votes, something would be done. There is now such a conglomeration of state food laws, and weights and measures laws, that we need a comprehensive national law. I assure you that if the men would let the women vote we could get better meals at lower prices."

Mrs. Emma A. Fox, whose authority on parliamentary law reaches to all women's clubs and many other clubs throughout the nation, discussed the history of the different efforts to obtain national suffrage for women.

"Your women constituents," said Mrs. Shippen in conclusion, "realize that you are one of the most influential men in Congress, and we know therefore that you, more than any man in Congress, would be interested not only in the sentiment for the Susan B. Anthony or Bristow-Mondell amendment in your own district and state but also the growing sentiment all over the country.

"We are sure that the desire of 4,000,00 women of the suffrage states for the passage of the federal amendment will be taken into account by all thoughtful legislators.

"The amendment has been before Congress for forty-six years and in the last Congress received more votes than carried the Income Tax."

In reply Congressman Doremus said, "I am certainly very glad you came. I realize that there are many earnest sincere women in this movement. I do not know that you want a speech from me at this time."

Mrs. Shippen assured him that it was unnecessary—that the delegation merely wished, for the present, to state its request and allow the Congressman to ponder over it.

The women then departed, but Congressman Doremus held Mrs. Shippen in argument for several minutes.

"Your plan contemplates taking away from the people the right to decide the question. You are not satisfied with the program of letting each state decide for itself. According to your plan a state like Wyoming, with a population less than that of Wayne County, would have as much influence on the adoption of the amendment as the state of New York."

"The same situation applies in other legislation," Mrs. Shippen replied, "if we accept the idea that the majority rules, we ought to apply it in one case as well as in the other."

CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE COUNTRY

California

Exposition Headquarters: *Congressional Union Booth, Palace of Education, Exposition Grounds, San Francisco.*
City Headquarters: 125 *Lick Building, San Francisco.*
Chairman: *Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney.*
Organizer: *Miss Doris Stevens.*

A DRAWING-ROOM meeting was held this week at the beautiful home of Mrs. V. S. Hardy at Piedmont, Alameda County. This meeting was arranged by Mrs. M. B. Stone, one of the Union's most interested workers in the trans-Bay Counties. Mrs. William Kent and Miss Doris Stevens were the speakers.

Twenty new members joined the Union after the meeting; two of the women present offered to assist in the work at the suffrage booth at the Exposition, and many pledges of support for the Woman Voters' Convention were made. The women present were not only from California, but also from Idaho and Illinois. Tea was afterward served on the veranda. This is the first of a series of meetings being arranged by Mrs. Stone, Miss Ruth White and Mrs. Clara Case, all trans-Bay workers.

Next week the hostess will be Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille. Mrs. Lovell White, Miss Gail Laughlin, Mrs. J. J. Pershing and Mr. John D. Barry will be the speakers.

An important trans-Bay meeting of the Congressional Union will be held in Oakland at the Plymouth Center Church, July 30; "What the Voting Women of America are Doing for the National Suffrage Amendment" will be discussed by brilliant speakers. This meeting was organized by Mrs. Clara Case, chairman of the membership committee of the Congressional Union. The speakers will be Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney of California, Miss Iris Calderhead of Kansas, Mrs. Sarah Bard Field of California, and Miss Ruth White.

Two important drawing-room meetings will also be held next week. Mrs. H. Manley of San Mateo has thrown open her beautiful country home for a meeting, and many club women of the Peninsula have been interested in this meeting. Mrs. James Hamilton Morton will also hold a drawing-room meeting at her Jordan Park residence Monday, July 30.

Catherine Waugh McCullough of Chicago, the well known attorney, was one of the distinguished visitors to the booth this week. This is Mrs. McCullough's first visit to California since she campaigned for suffrage in this state four years ago. She was much impressed by the manifold activities of the suffrage booth.

Vivian Pierce.

Connecticut

Chairman: *Mrs. W. D. Ascough,* 4 *Washington Street, Hartford.*

MRS. W. D. ASCOUGH and Mrs. Annie G. Porritt were the speakers at a meeting on behalf of the Susan B. Anthony amendment held at South Manchester on Friday, July 30. The audience was not large as the heat was intense; but much enthusiasm was shown by those present and several of the women offered to do their best to enlist the interest of other South Manchester people. The meeting was held on the lawn at the home of Mrs. A. L. Kenyon.

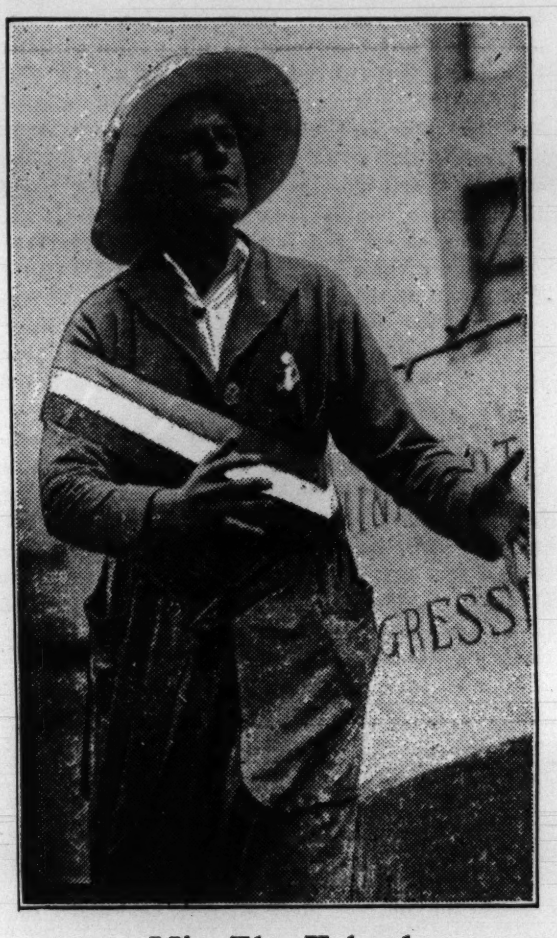
The Connecticut Branch of the Congressional Union is rejoicing in the possession of two new banners, one bearing its name in full and the other the words "We demand an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women." The banners are in the C. U. colors, purple, white and gold, and are very handsome and effective. They will figure in the next photograph of a Connecticut deputation to the Congressmen.

Annie G. Porritt.

Minnesota

Chairman: *Mrs. Alden H. Potter,* 2849 *Irving Avenue, South Minneapolis.*
Organizers: *Mrs. Gertrude Hunter, Miss Elsa Ueland*

MRS. GERTRUDE HUNTER writes: "Organization work in Minnesota is steadily progressing. This past week all of the different sections of the third district have been covered and active work begun. Early in the week I went to Faribault for a conference with the suffrage workers there. I then went to Northfield and Red Wing to make plans for future work.



Miss Elsa Ueland

Minnesota Organizer for the Congressional Union.

"On Thursday a meeting, which was arranged by Mrs. Guilbert, a prominent club woman, was held at her home in Henderson, a county seat. I spoke to about twenty-five or thirty women, most of whom had never heard anything about suffrage before; and gained many supporters for the federal amendment.

"On Saturday a meeting was held at Faribault: Miss Elsa Ueland accompanied me there. We had a most successful meeting on Saturday afternoon, followed by a 'Hoppitarie' in the garden of the Mott home.

"Many prominent Minnesota women have joined the Union this week. Among them are Mrs. Margaret Evans Huntington, of Northfield, probably the best known Minnesota woman in the Federation; Mrs. E. H. Loyhed, of Faribault, formerly President of the State Federation and well known in Minnesota; Dr. Alice G. Mott, of Faribault, formerly teacher in the State University and Mrs. Grace E. McKinstry."

Gertrude S. Hunter.

Virginia

Chairman: *Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, Richmond.*
Organizer: *Miss Edythe Hanzsche.*

THE Alexandria County Suffrage Club of Virginia gave a very successful Woman's County Fair at "The Hollies," the beautiful country home of Mrs. Stephen Mulhall, of Mulhall, Virginia; from both a social and financial standpoint it was a great success. Mrs. Henry Lockwood was chairman.

The first twenty-five dollars earned at the fair by the suffragists was pledged to Mrs. Kent's Committee of One Hundred by Mrs. Bertha Mulhall and Mrs. J. N. Steed, and they had the league's earnest cooperation.

Miss Elsie Hill, of Connecticut, and Miss Emily Perry, of Washington, D. C., spoke on the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Maryland

Headquarters: 105 *West Saratoga Street, Baltimore.*
Chairman: *Mrs. Townsend Scott.*
Organizer: *Mrs. Edna Story Latimer.*

A RECEPTION was given last Wednesday afternoon by the Executive Board of the Maryland Branch of the Congressional Union in honor of Miss Alice Paul, who visited Baltimore last week. Miss Paul expressed herself as being extremely well pleased with the organization work in Maryland: this greatly encouraged the members of the Maryland Branch, who felt an added inspiration to push the work with greater vigor than ever.

On Wednesday afternoon Miss Marjorie Soper, Vice-Chairman, and Mrs. Edna Story Latimer, left for Easton, Maryland, where they spoke before the Just Government League of Easton. Very successful meetings, arranged by Mrs. E. J. Kirby, of Trappe, were held in Trappe and Oxford. An immense amount of interest in the work of the Congressional Union was shown by the Eastern Shore suffragists.

After leaving Oxford Miss Soper and Mrs. Latimer went to Ocean City, where on Saturday they held a meeting on the board walk and in two of the largest hotels. Sunday a meeting will be held on the pier at Ocean City.

Mrs. Almira Sweeten, a prominent business woman of Baltimore, has been appointed by the Maryland Branch to go from Maryland as a delegate to the Women Voters' Convention which will be held in San Francisco on September 14, 15 and 16.

Edna Story Latimer.

Colorado

Headquarters: 222½ *North Tejon St., Colorado Springs.*
Organizer: *Mrs. Ella C. Thompson.*

FINAL plans are now made for the state convention to be held here August 16 and 17.

There are many good speakers here and they are all willing to help.

Monday our booth at Manitou will be opened, and during the week we will have a meeting at Colorado City in the W. C. T. U. hall, where "War Brides" will be read by request.

A series of teas will begin this week, presided over by Mrs. William C. Sturgis, who has on her committee Mrs. Aldrich, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Ferriday, and Miss Helen Jackson.

The Drama Committee, of which Mrs. Robert Kerr is chairman, assisted by Mrs. Bartlett and Mrs. Brigham, will have in charge the play to be given on the final evening of the convention.

Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler will deliver the address of welcome at the opening of the convention.

Miss Helen Jackson, who is a relative of Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson, will have charge of the ushers for the convention.

Dr. Caroline Spencer is indispensable and is present at headquarters every day, assisting in many ways.

Mrs. Berne Hopkins, chairman of the Committee on Headquarters, has completed the furnishing of our rooms. Through the committee, all of the furniture and equipment has been donated by business firms and individual members.

Mrs. Leonard Curtis donates headquarters rent free.

Ella C. Thompson.

Treasurer's Report

Make All Checks Payable to
The Treasurer of the Congressional Union
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This will save much inconvenience

Contributions Toward $100,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

(*Fund opened December 7, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business departments of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee are not included.*)

List of Contributors From July 25 Through August 1

Miss Elsie Hill	$ 1.00
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont	44.00
Anonymous	250.00
Mrs. Nelson Whittemore	3.00
Mrs. Emma Fox	1.00
Dr. H. Zalmer Larsson	1.00
Mrs. Monroe Hopkins	.25
Mrs. James Whittemore	25.00
Mr. James Whittemore	25.00
Miss Lucy Ewing	5.00
Miss Louise Sturtevant	1.00
Miss Virginia Arnold	1.00
Miss Miriam Michelsen	10.00
Mrs. Henry Sahlein	5.00
Miss Grace L. Jones	1.00
Mrs. Glendower Evans	14.55
Anonymous	.55
District Branch of Congressional Union	25.00
Mrs. Lora C. Little	.25
Mr. R. H. Hoyt	6.75
Mrs. Gilson Gardner	1.00
Mrs. Alden H. Potter	50.00
Ohio Woman Suffrage Association (Expenses of speaker)	13.70
Mrs. Jenny S. Boyd	.50
Anonymous	.50
Mrs. M. W. Morrison	7.00
Susan B. Anthony Fund:	
Miss Mary Carleton	1.00
Membership fees	50.75
Collections	10.60
Total	$ 555.40
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	70,804.79
Total through August 1, 1915	$71,360.19

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers to "The Suffragist"

In this column we list the subscriptions sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions.

JULY 25 THROUGH JULY 31

Miss Mabel Vernon	1
Mrs. E. C. Thompson	2
Miss Ruby Koenig	2
Miss Maud Clark	2
Mrs. George H. Day	1
Miss Elsie M. Hill	1
Miss Virginia J. Arnold	1
Miss Alice Paul	4
Miss Doris Stevens	4
Mrs. Gertrude Hunter	6
Mrs. Eva S. Evans	3
Miss Isabella Mott	2
Mrs. Ella Rush Murray	4
Total	33
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	1,149
Total through July 31st	1,182

Tennessee Suffragists for Federal Suffrage Amendment

A FEW days' work in Tennessee last week revealed the earnest enthusiasm of Southern women for the national enfranchisement of women.

Mrs. William L. Colt, a member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union and Chairman of the New York Branch, made a flying visit last week to Johnson City and Knoxville, where she found suffragists to be keen advocates of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Mrs. Colt arrived in Johnson City on Monday and held a small meeting the same afternoon at the home of Mrs. Hugh L. White, at which she spoke on the methods and policy of the Congressional Union and outlined the voting record of the Tennessee Representatives on the Mondell Resolution. The women present were keenly interested to learn of the help they could give to federal work in their own state, and at once formed themselves into a committee to hold a large public meeting on national woman suffrage four days later. The members of the committee were Mrs. E. K. Perkins, Mrs. L. Armbrust, Mrs. Paul Devine, Mrs. James Pouder, Mrs. Ferdinand Powell, Mrs. J. P. Metzger, Mrs. Hugh L. White, and Mrs. S. K. Lindsay; Mrs. M. F. H. Milburn, president of the local suffrage league, taking the chairmanship.

On Tuesday evening, Congressman Sam R. Sells, of Tennessee, consented to meet members of this committee at the home of Mrs. L. Armbrust, of Johnson City. Representative Sells assured the women present that he would not only vote for the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the Sixty-fourth Congress, but that he would actively aid and support in every way possible the work of the Congressional Union.

Representative Sells thereupon consented to preside and speak at both the preliminary outdoor mass meeting on Friday night and the meeting held later at the rooms of the Commercial Club.

The mass meeting was splendidly advertised by the local committee, large signs on either side of the street cars reading, "We demand an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women. Come to the Suffrage Mass Meeting, held under the auspices of the Congressional Union, Commercial Club, Friday, 7:30 p. m., July 30. Speakers, Hon. Sam R. Sells, Mrs. William L. Colt, New York."

The mass meetings held Friday night—the outdoor meeting at the corner of Roan and Main streets, and the indoor meeting later at the Commercial Club—turned out a tremendous crowd. Mrs. Colt was introduced by Congressman Sells, and at the street meeting she gave in careful detail the reasons why women should vote. Following the street meeting, the speakers and suffrage audience filled the Chamber of Commerce rooms, where they gathered, and again Mrs. Colt was introduced by Congressman Sells. She spoke for an hour, and in part said: "The question in which I am particularly interested is not discussing the principle of woman suffrage, but the actual work and method of securing the political enfranchisement of the women of the United States in the quickest and best way. The organization which I represent works only to amend the constitution of the United States, and we believe that with help and cooperation from all the various states we can secure the passage in the Sixty-fourth Congress of the Susan B. Anthony amendment."

At a small meeting held at the home of Mrs. Ferdinand Powell, on Friday afternoon, the members of the Johnson City Suffrage League joined the Congressional Union in a body. The list of entire membership joining in a body. The list of members includes: Mrs. J. E. Brading, Mrs. Paul E. Devine, Mrs. Lena Hunt Henderson, Mrs. W. E. F. Milburn, Mrs. J. P. Metzger, Miss Edithe McQuilken, Mrs. F. Powell, Mrs. James A. Pouder, Mrs. W. R. Pouder, Mrs. W. T. Pointer, Mrs. Hugh L. White, Mrs. Hugh F. Swingle, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. E. K. Perkins, Mrs. E. T. Hart, Mrs. D. K. Trumen, Mrs. L. Armburst, Mrs. C. S. Aldrich, Mrs. T. F. Davis, Mrs. S. K. Lindsay, and Mrs. Isaac McQuilken.

Mrs. Colt went to Knoxville while in Tennessee to arrange for a deputation to Senator John Knight Shields. The Knoxville *Sentinel* of July 29 states: "Mrs. Colt sought an interview with United States Senator John K. Shields while here. She came to Knoxville—chiefly to deputize Senator Shields—in fact Representative Sells gave her a letter of introduction. Mrs. Colt telephoned Senator Shields at his home in Clinchfield. Senator Shields answered the 'phone. Senator Shields was informed of the pilgrimage which the suffrage leader had made to interview him. Mrs. Colt reports that he declined to discuss suffrage. Mrs. Colt next inquired why he did not favor the political enfranchisement of women. Senator Shields has said to have intimated that it might complicate the race problem. He refused to give other reasons."

Tennessee suffragists will shortly form a large deputation to Senator Shields; this deputation he will undoubtedly receive, and he will then have an opportunity to learn of the strong support in Tennessee for the federal suffrage amendment, and the reasons why it is expedient and just to pass it through Congress in the next session.

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New Members

A SPLENDID group who have recently joined the Congressional Union from Williamantic, Conn., are: Miss Abbie O'Connor, mill operator, Mrs. Annie Fahey, housekeeper, Miss Elizabeth Norton, mill operator, Miss Cathryne Moran, silk weaver, Miss Elizabeth L. Cohane, clerk, Miss Bessie O'Connor, mill operator, Miss Eliza Galliman, mill operator, Miss Bessie Connell, mill operator, Miss Annie Connell, mill operator, Miss Anna A. Burke, mill operator, Mrs. Annie Clark, housekeeper, Mrs. J. B. Fullerton, housekeeper, Miss Nora G. Carey, bookkeeper.

These were secured by Miss Abbie O'Connor, a mill operator who works for the Congressional Union with much enthusiasm. She was one of the deputation of working women who went to President Wilson from Connecticut.

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Fiber Silk Sweaters, in white or solid colors, trimmed in colored and white striped collars, cuffs, pockets and sashes, in a good range of the wanted colors, such as royal and gold, white and azure, white and black, white and old rose, and others, at..... **$13.50**

Kayser Silk Sweaters, made with sailor collar in back, turn back cuffs, buttonhole loops and sash, in navy, white, black, Belgian blue and gold, at..... **$15.00**

Better quality at..... $20.00

Blazer Store—Second Floor.